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Nature gives us Hair as a useful appendage. Thy permit it to become gray and fall out! Use PARKETS Why permit it HAIS BALSAN.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORKIGN,-Gen. Blanco is restoring order on the Mexican north-eastern frontier. === The Prince of Montenegro has promised to send peace delegates to Constantinople. - It is expected that the Turco-Servian armistice will be prolonged. The Sultan is sick. ____ Mahmoud Damad has succeeded Edhem Pasha as Grand Vizier.

Domestic .- Congress will go on with the count to-day; the Democrats of the House resolved in caucus to stand by the Compromise bill, though a strong minority is violently opposed; Oregon's vote will be contested by the Democrats; Gov. Haves to fuses to think of a Cabinet until his election is an nounced. - President Ellis has promised a Sen ate committee to produce the bank accounts of Mr. Tilden, Col. Pelton, and Mr. Hewitt. The New-Hampshire campaign will open at once.

A fire at Sag Harbor destroyed more than 30 buildings. : Rear-Admiral Davis is dead. . The President will not interfere in the Louisiana case unless forced to.

Congress.-A message was received by both houses announcing the decision of the Electoral Commission; a joint session will be held at 11 a. m to-day. In the Senate, Mr. Kelly of Oregon made a personal explanation of his connection with the cipher telegrams. Mr. Bogy made a bitter attack on Justice Bradley on account of his decision.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Judge Donohue signed an order that the Delaware and Hudson Canal pany show cause why a receiver be not appointed, but it was rescinded. - The Grand Dake Alexis is in the city, = \$160,500 in bonds was stole: from a William-st, office. George L. Erest was arrested on suspicion of complicity in the Staten Gold 1057s, 105%, 105%, 105%. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close 94610 cents. Stocks irregular, but generally shrinking, closing steady.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate partly cloudy and somewhat threatening weather. Thermometer yesterday, 26°, 36°,

A good deal in the future of the Democracy depends upon the bearing of the turbulent minority to-day. A party that proposes to set up in business as the party with a grievance cannot afford to be too aggressive.

The probability that additional cables would be laid were the present companies to amalgamate, appears to be restraining further steps in that direction. The supposition is well founded. According to its returns the Anglo-American Company's total receipts for the last half-year were \$1,308,860, of which only \$216,565 were needed for working expenses A business so profitable as this cannot fail to attract capital seeking a good investment.

We hope that the conduct of Southern Democrats at Washington during the past fortyeight hours has not escaped the attention of those Republicans who have tried to persuade their party that a former Rebel was necessarily to be distrusted. We think it is not an exaggeration to say that the country owes the peaceful decision of the Democratic caucus to the honorable attitude of Southern Rebels. Under the wise leadership of Lamar, Randall Gibson, and kindred spirits, these gentlemen have placed patriotism above party in a way so conspicuous and at a time so critical that neither the country nor the incoming Administration can afford to forget it.

It is a pitiful thing to see a man, possessed of so much education as is implied by a college diploma, arguing in a Legislature for the theory that the law must interfere to pay workmen higher wages than the market rate. This is what Mr. Ecclesine, an Assemblyman from this city, set forth in substance on Saturday in defending the wasteful day-labor system as against the contract system for local improvement. Coming from a criminal lawyer like Mr. Peter Mitchell, such doctrine excites no surprise, but from a graduate of the oldest of our colleges, it stamps the man who utters it as the worst of all demagogues-the demagogue who knows a great deal better. President Barnard must be ashamed of him.

The comparative order which Gen. Blauco favorably for the Diaz Administration. Its ability to govern successfully could hardly be better tested than in restraining the brigands who infest the Rio Grande. Cortina's alliance is not an encouraging sign. Since our war petuity of our Government. It shows that of newspapers to protect the public against with Mexico he has been in turn a planter, a American institutions are founded upon a the meditated fraud, which concealment or Government hereafter; and they might occupy with

finally a cattle-stealer. Last year his lawless- very severe shocks. The country is safe while they can tell the truth which directors conness was such that he was arrested and sent respect for law is thus superior to the passions to the capital, where he was detained under of party. heavy bonds. As Gen. Diaz has also ordered the brigand and his cavalry to repair to the City of Mexico, it is probable he discerns the expediency of keeping him away from the frontier.

The Turkish news continues full of surprises. While Europe has been expecting favorable results from the peace negotiations, the Sultan has superseded the new Grand Vizier, and appointed Mahmoud Daniad as his successor. The latter is understood to be a rank conservative, intent upon abrogating the Constitution, and thus disavowing the least semblance of reform. Meanwhile Russia has come to an understanding with Germany which may remove the only misgiving the Czar had against ordering his troops to cross the Danube. The celerity with which the engineers are changing the gauge of the Roumanian railways to that of the Russian lines gives likewise a warlike aspect to the news. The situation agrees with the forecast which the veteran diplomatist, Lord Stratford, recently and Turkey alone will go to war; that the Czar will claim Constantinople if he is victorious, while if the fortune of war favors the Turks they will abandon reform.

Mr. Marvin's resolution, introduced into the Assembly on Saturday, calling upon the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad for a statement of the taxes and assessments paid during the past two years, and the places of payment, gives the officers of that road an of eminent jurists. excellent opportunity to vindicate themselves, if they can, from the charge of evasion of taxation. It has been frequently alleged the payment of a large annual personal declared it must pay, by swearing, through its officers, in Albany that its principal office Alvord and the rest of its friends in the Asfollowing up its passage promptly with the without reference to the motives which may allows it to sleep, or the Assembly buries or defeats it, we shall know that the officers of the Central road think it best to keep this subject as much in the dark as possible.

When two men are charging one another with the same crime, it is usually safe to accept the statements in which they agree as being in close approximation to the trath. Ex-Gov. Wells and Mr. Kenner, the New-Orleans solicitation; Kenner says that Wells first asked for it. But both agree in the statement that Kenner, whether of his own motion or not, did attempt to strike a bargain with the Chairman of the Returning Board for a decision in behalf of Gov. Tilden. Beyond lie. Mr. Wells declares that he refused to consider the proposition, while Mr. Kenner details a series of interviews in which the price of this service was debated, and Mr. Wells's figure was pronounced "perfectly ridiculous." These were followed by interviews with a number of other prominent Democratic citizens of New-Orleans, whose names Mr. Kenner gives with the same glib innecessary money. All of which is interesting disputable the identical positions which the as illustrating the methods of Democratic workers of the better class in Louisiana, but not important in any way. The man who coolly faces a Congressional committee and tells without blushing the story of his own attempt | bers of the Commission that not one of them at bribery, cannot, by his unaided oath, damage the character of anybody.

THE PROSPECT.

The Democratic members of Congress are entitled to our compliments and congratulations-for their conduct, not for their conversation. Their position is a trying one. They have had to fight a losing battle in behalf of a candidate who has lost within the past few days the respect of his own supporters and the last shred of that character which once made him personally acceptable even to a great many of his political opponents. They have been plagued with the tantalizing reflection that they came within an ace of grasping a great prize, and that in missing it by the merest scratch they have fallen back to a worse position than they have occupied at any time for five or six years. They entertain, moreover, a strong conviction-mistaken, of course, but nevertheless they were deceived in the appointment of the Compromise Commission. Altogether they are sore and sorry, and we ought not to be surprised that they are likewise cross and somewhat unreasonable. Hence when they talk about breaking up the Joint Convention, withholding all further countenance from the Commission of Fifteen, preventing the progress of | who turned it into the Gramercy Park argot. the count, making Mr. Hamilton Fish "re- But perhaps Mr. Patrick will explain. "gent" of the United States, and stopping the pay of the army, we are not disposed to quarrel with them, however we may regret their indiscretion. Something may be pardoned to the first chagrin of defeat.

For whatever we may think of the violent language of the Democrats, there is little fault people, notwithstanding some instructive exto be found with their action. They have veted down or otherwise suppressed every one of their party who has brought forward a revolutionary proposal. They have not only determined to abstain from what they could not accomplish (and even that is a degree of newspaper to print news. It is the business self-denial of which angry men are not always capable), but they have agreed to forego the temptation to filibuster Mr. Ferry into the Presidency by prolonging the Joint Convention | he fails to render such an account, it becomes till the 4th of March, and they have formally resolved that baving agreed to accept the Compromise Commission they are bound by its ralings. This is both patriotic Hence it is the business of a newspaper, whenand prudent. It is what the Republican party promised for itself at the beginning of the very facts which the management tries to concontest; and it is gratifying to see that when | ceal. it comes to the question of an orderly and | Distortion or concealment of truth, in a redecorous submission to the laws of the land, has established on the Mexican border speaks all Americans, whatever their politics, are substantially of one mind.

serious apprehension augurs well for the per- every such case, also, it is the peculiar duty

THE DECISION. The legal questions at issue have now been decided by the Tribunal to which both parties agreed to submit them. Absolutely the only excuse for the creation of that Tribunal was the fact that directly conflicting views of the law were held by able and distinguished men of the opposing parties. When the bill was pending, it was urged by THE TRIBUNE and some other journals that it would be wholly impossible for such a tribunal to investigate the disputed questions of fact, and no intelligent man is surprised that the Tribunal has refused to attempt such a task. But it was said, "The right to investigate is stoutly "claimed, and as stoutly disputed. It is ne-"cessary for the peace of the country that a "decision on that point should be obtained "from some impartial tribunal." The Democrats, with singular unanimity, insisted that no other tribunal could be devised, the decision of which would be as highly respected for its judicial authority, as that of the Commission contemplated, composed of a majority made. He gave it as his opinion that Russia of the Judges of the Supreme Court, with eminent jurists of the Senate and of the House. Accordingly the bill passed. The Tribunal was formed, and we have its decision, and at every material point it sustains the view which, we urged, should have governed the President of the Senate in counting the votes. The only thing gained is that, instead of a decision upon disputed points of law by the acting Vice-President, we have one by a majority of a Commission composed

In brief, the Commission decides that, in counting the electoral votes, neither house of Congress, nor the two houses together, nor the that this great corporation was dodging Vice-President, can ask other evidence of the appointment of electors by a State than that tax, which the Court of Appeals had given by a certificate of the Governor, based upon the finding of legally authorized State canvassers; that Mr. Kellogg was the Goverwas in New-York, and in New-York that it nor of Louisiana and Mr. Stearns of Florida, was in Albany. If these charges are false, let | and the Returning Boards in those States were the company prove it by sending word to Mr. | duly authorized to canvass the votes; that the failure of four members in Louisiana to apsembly, that the resolution may pass, and by point a fifth does not invalidate the action of the four; that it is immaterial whether an statement it calls for. This advice is good, elector was qualified at the time of the election, provided he became qualified before enhave inspired the resolution. If Mr. Marvin tering upon his duties as elector; and that State laws cannot add to the disqualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. In brief, these positions cover the whole case; and now we ask, Was there a single intelligent Democrat in the United States who denied these positions six months

ago ? It is well known that the whole Democratic party, at several successive Presidential elections, has denied the right of Congress to look banker, who testified on Saturday, tell stories behind the certificate of a State, even though with respect to the attempt to bribe the that State had been in rebellion. That Stearns Louisiana Returning Board that differ in was the rightful Governor of Florida has never important particulars. Wells says that been questioned. That Kellogg was the law-Kenner offered him money without his ful Governor of Louisiana has been admitted by both parties since the adoption of the Wheeler Compromise. That both Returning Boards were duly qualified and authorized, the Democrats admitted by submitting their claims to those boards, with the aid of the most eminent counsel. Finally, the very posithis point their assertions give each other the tion with regard to the ineligibility of electors which the Republicans have maintained and which the Commission now takes, the Democrats themselves adopted and acted upon in several States, and has been acted upon by

both parties, again and again, for many years. In short, the legal claims set up by the Democrats in this contest have been at every point and in every particular disowned and denied by Democrats hitherto, and rejected as a basis Commission has now taken. In view of these facts, it is not a decent thing for Democrats to denounce the Tribunal for its course. Neither is it creditable to the Democratic memwas found independent enough to vote for the very same legal principles which four months ago he would have accepted without hesitation.

COVERNOR GROVER

Gov. Grover sends to the San Francisco agent of the Associated Press a curiously worded disclaimer. He says: "I have never sent to Gov. Tilden any telegram signed "'Gobble' or 'Governor," and "I have never "used a cipher . . . in my life." And yet it seems to us that this hardly covers the case.

We have obtained from T. Nelson & Sons the "Household English Dictionary" said to have been used in the translation of the cipher dispatches. We have tried this key on the Gobble dispatch, and it fits exactly. Take each word in the cipher, find it in the dictionary, turn over four pages, and in the corresponding line you have the word to be understood. The translation already given of the celebrated "Heed scantisincere on the part of many of them-that "ness cramp" message is thus verified beyond dispute. It reads, "I shall decide every point," etc. Nobody but the Governor could decide; and he did decide exactly as the telegram said that he would.

The explanation probably is that Gov. Grover, having no cipher, wrote the dispatch in plain English and handed it to Patrick.

DIRECTORS AND NEWSPAPERS.

It is still the opinion of some hapless friends or conscienceless managers of New-Jersey Central that they suffer because "newspapers made "a violent attack" upon the stock. These perience, fail to comprehend the duties and functions of a newspaper, and the limitations of its power, even as they failed to comprehend the duties, functions, and limitations of of a railway director to render a truthful and clear account to stockholders of the manner in which their property has been managed. If news of the highest interest, incomparably the more important to stock and bond holders be cause the management has tried to conceal it. ever it can, to place before stockholders the

port to stockholders, is always evidence of rottenness. In every case, when the management begins to befog stockholders, hiding This quiet settlement of a difficulty upon some things and lying about others, it is a which some of us looked at one time with good time to sell out as soon as possible. In

freebooter, an imperialist commander, and popular scher sense, which is proof against falsification may be presumed to cover. If ceal, so much the better; but they can at least make the concealment or falsification known, and so put up a plain signboard to all passers, "Danger here!" If anybody wants to invest in a property managed by men who conceal the truth from stockholders, he does so at his own peril, and deserves the loss he

is very apt to get. But all the "attacks" in the power of all the newspapers will not burt a company that is honestly and candidly managed. If its real condition is known to every stock and bond holder, so clearly and fully stated that he can at any time verify any item by consulting the company's books, the company may be in a very precarious position, and yet nothing that the newspapers can say will hurt it, or shake the confidence of owners in candid and intelligent management. Fifty times within the last year we have seen attempts made to break down some company the business of which had been more or less impaired by the stress of hard times, but which, by thorough honesty and candor of management, had earned the confidence of investors. Not in a single instance have such attacks succeeded. But whenever it has been the duty of the press to call attention to concealments in reports, to show that the statements made to stockholders were industriously contrived to conceal the truth, and to set forth some part of the facts which directors had tried to hide, the effect has been disastrous. The fault was not in the press. It was in the rottenness of management which sought concealment.

Stockholders have no right to palm off worthless shares upon an unsuspecting public by means of doctored reports. It is their duty to see that their corporations are honestly and capably managed, and if they have not done their duty, they ought to bear the loss like men. Within a moderate time, we shall see exposed the real cause of other strange concealments in corporate reports, to which attention has been called. If the stockholders are wise they will not wait until receivers have been appointed, before trying to find out semething about the real condition of their properties.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH HIM? The law has once more in its grip Joseph Coburn, pugilist, publican, politician, shoulderhitter, and scamp generally; a notorious nuisance, a man the majority of whose deeds in past years have been indictable, a graduate of Sing Sing, and an unlicensed vender of blue ruin in this city. Mr. Coburn for many years has been in a condition of chronic rebellion against the authorities of New-York, and thus far, it is but just to say, he has had the best of it. The object of his perpetual hostility has naturally been the policeman. It was for stabbing Officer Davidson in Houston-st, that Coburn was sent for a term of three years and a half to Sing Sing. Long before this had expired he was pardoned "through political in-'fluence," and came back to New-York to reengage in his old business as a bully, a blackguard, and a barkeeper. He had been so sucvessful in securing pardons and in dodging indictments that he evidently believed that if he could seil liquor with impunity he could kill with impunity also.

How did it happen that such a man, as thoroughly unfit for the public house business as possible, was allowed to go on with it, in Houston-st., in Grand-st., and in Broadway? How has he contrived to pursue his murderous career with scarcely any restraint or punishment? Why was he not in Sing Sing Prison last Friday instead of being "in the liquor "business at No. 1,286 Broadway ?" Why didn't the police close his crib long ago? Its reputation was as bad as possible-so bad that it was thought necessary constantly to watch it. It was the haunt of brawlers and bawds, difference to the reproach he is bringing of action. It is nothing more than the naked of the vicious and the violent, of scoundrels and apon them as he shows to his own disgrace, truth to say that four months ago the entire of sots. It was open at unlawful hours in diand a subscription list was started to raise the Democratic party would have accepted as in- rect violation of the excise regulations. It was not till one of its frequenters, a night cabman, violated another ordinance by leaving his vehicle standing in the street, that a policeman of the beat put his head inside the door, and in a civil way requested the Jehn to drive on. Then out came the frate Coburn, bellowing abusive defiance, and upon being seized shot the officer with the revolver which he had ready in his pocket. Another policeman coming to the rescue of his fellow, was also shot; and only after a considerable time was Coburn secured and carried to the station-

house. We are glad that this disgraceful affair has driven the District-Attorney into unusual activity. Already Coburn is indicted, while several old indictments on tile against him have been brought out, dusted, and prepared for use, should they be found convenient. The trial for the last offense will probably take place to-day, and that must be a remarkable jury which fails to agree or to convict. In a confidential interview with a reporter on Friday evening Mr. Coburn expressed the opinion that it was the intention of the authorities to "railroad" him to State Prison. We suspect that he seldom expresses the truth with so much candor and precision.

To sum up: Here is an utterly reckless and defiantly depraved man, who for at least twenty years, a short interval excepted, in defiance of law, has fought prize fights, kept unlawful grogshops, assaulted policemen, beaten women, and, pistol in hand, kept up a fusillade against society in general. Now, when he is broken down, and can be of no special service to anybody, he is to be hurried to Sing Sing. Better late than never is all the comment which we have to offer. Only we may suggest that if the District-Attorney will continue to exhibit the same alacrity in other and like cases, he will not be regarded by the public as a monster of implacability.

Because Republican counsel denied the right of he Tribanal to take testimony in regard to irreguarities at every polling precinct in Florida and Leuisiana, and because the Tribunal refused to admit such testimony by a "party vote," Mr. Tilden's the railway director. It is the business of a adherents assume that therefore Republican frauds are conceded which ought in equity to vitiate the returns from those States. This is a most inconsquential and flighty pretension, and not a single admission has ever been made which gives color to this original conclusion. As a matter of fact it is the sincere belief of Republicans that the most searchng investigation bas justified the recorded result in favor of the Hayes electors. But whether "going behind the returns" would be of advantage to one candidate or the other, was not a pertinent inquiry. It was, however, of importance to ascertain whether Congress was privileged to usurp the powers vested by the laws of the several States in their local officers. If the finding of the Tribunal is to be dignified as a precedent, and it had been established that Congress was competent to revise or reject the returns in any election district of New-York or Louisana, it is very evident that there would need to be ome new adjustment of the constitutional relations between the State authorities and the Federal Government. It looks now as if the Democracy would not be burdened with the care of administering the

profit some of their leisure time in preparing an accurate definition of the term "State Rights," which occurs with some frequency in their platforms and oratory.

Some Democratic editors are slowly consuming with anguish when they reflect upon what "foreign nations" will have to say if Mr. Tilden fails in his suit before the Tribunal, especially if the Justices continue to divide as they have done. It would not be difficult to explain to all nations, whether foreign or domestic, that the Supreme Court is not necessarily a unit in its findings; that very often a minority of its members dissent from the decision of the majority; and that there is no sufficient reason why they should be allowed to disagree without comment in other cases, and yet be maligned for failing to agree in this special instance. But after all, this explanation may not prove entirely satisfying to "foreign nations," and we suggest to citizens who are sensitive about what is thought and said "abroad" that they can wreak a very complete and economical revenge upon alien traducers of the High Tribunal, or any other of our glorious institutions. Our credit throughout the world seems to indicate some faith in our national stability and honor; but if, in the place of this, any reckless despotism should venture to speak disre spectfully of the Republic, we trust that every true American will remember that it is his proud privilege to speak with equal or more emphatic disrespect of the offending despotism. It is hardly credible that the patriotism of our native land should fail under provocation to bristle up into abusive language and gesture; but if there should be such a manifestation of decaying manhood among our people, President Hayes might call for volunteer defamers of both sexes, who would enlist to execrate with fluency and fervor the Old World and all of its inhabitants.

We should like to ask why the publishers of vulgar illustrated newspapers and the proprietors of the lowest kind of theaters are allowed to thrust their vileness into the face of the public in the form of indecent posters. The bill-boards of the uptown districts are especially bad in this respect. The long fence which faces Broadway between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts, is often a dis grace to the city. The exhibition is outrageous in every way, but it is especially infamous as a corrupter of the morals of the rising generation. Of course it is not to be expected that the publishers of these prints can be made to feel the baseness of their business, but they ought to be made to feel the penalty of the law.

The opposition to accepting the decision of the Electoral Tribunal is strongest among Western Democrats. Some of them have received telegrams from their constituents urging them to throw obsta cles in the way of Hayes's inauguration. On the other hand, numerous dispatches have been received from business men of both parties, warning the Democrats not to attempt any such scheme.

PERSONAL.

President Capen of Tufts College has been narried to Miss Edwards, a wealthy young woman of Brookline, Mass.

Sir Walter Scott's house in Edinburgh has just been sold for less than \$15,000. So much for the power of associations in these prosaic days.

Madame Janauschek says that her knowldge of the English language was acquired in a year's hard study with three teachers—one for conversation, another for elecution, and the third for grammar.

One of the members of the late bloodless duel, Mr. Frederick May, has returned to New-York, and nay be seen in his accustomed baunts. The other is in London, where letters report him as enjoying an exceed ingly gay season. It is understood that he hopes to re-turn to Newport this Summer.

The granddaughter of Charles Dibdin resents a statement that he was "the slave of drink," and says that "even in the zenith of a professional career which took him much into society at a time when excessive conviviality was more fashionable than now, Dibdin was temperate and abstentions to an extent which was then unfortunately rare." Martin, the famous French lion-tamer, once

ion, and the two men calmly sat down while the painter cut his pencil and sketched the huge and restless The artist, afterward distinguished as the Belgian animal painter Verboeckhoven, never would sell that sketch, the converse of a memento more. Danreuther, once the Cincinnati and now the London musician, lives in the house which the poet John Stirling used to occupy; and to this house Mr. Dan

took a young artist into the cage of a particularly flerce

reuther has added an artist's luxury in the shape of a large hall for private concerts, the walls of which hall are covered with a Morris paper in a beautiful design of lemons and pomegranates. In this hall Mr. Daureuther has just been rehearsing his first original compositions. Mr. Galloway Chester of Baltimore has just given a reception to his associate trustees of the John Hopkins endowments, the professor of the university.

and others connected with the Hopkins institutions. The mests were the trustees, Francis T. King, Charles J. M. Gwinn, Judges George William Brown and George W Dobbin, Reverdy Johnson, Dr. Alan P. Smith, Francis White, and William Hopkins of the university; President n, Profs. Sylvester, Gildersleeve, Morris, and Mar-well and Caild of Harvard. The bronze statue and die plates for the

Moultrie Monument have been received a Charleston by the designer and sculptor, E. T. Viett. The monument will be erected at White Point Garden, Charleston, in ommemoration of the memorable victory gamed by the South Carolina troops under Col. Moultrie over Sir Peter Parker's British squadron, when the latter at tacked Fort Moultrie on June 28, 1776. The statue represents a Continental soldier in full uniform, with his right hand raised, and holding a cannon sponge in his

Gilbert Stuart, the painter, was one of the most absent-minded of men. He once painted a picture for Mr. Hare of Philadelphia. This gentleman, on its completion, made the requisite payment to Stuart, who as once said : "Excuse me, this picture has been paid for." Mr. Hare of course persisted in paying the amount due, th paruter all the while protesting. He inherited this peculiarity. Once upon a time his father, jogging along to church with his wife on a pillion behind him, lost in a revery, dropped her on the road. He soon became aware of her absence, however, and turning suddenly rode back, exclaiming, "God's-my-life, are you burt!" There she sat, enjoying her anticipation of his surprise when he should discover her plight.

M. Ezekiel, the Cincinnati sculptor, paid a visit to the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington the other day, and was greeted at a special joint meeting of the two literary societies of the institution. Mr. Ezekinl was a cadet at the Institute during the last three years of the war, was present with the battalion at the battle of New-Market, and was graduated in 1866. In 1869 he entered the Academy of Design at Berlin, where he pursued his studies under many difficulties. But after six years' study he was honored with the first prize for a group called "The Wandering Jew." The prize was worth \$700 a year for two years, and gave him the privilege of prose-enting his studies at Rome. Soon after his success at Berlin he was selected by the Hebrews of America to produce the marble group, emblematic of Religious Lib-erty, which they presented to the United States last year.

Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, is a prelate who approves of the theater. He recently addressed the members of the theatrical profession from the stages of two Manchester theaters, those people being present in large numbers. Dr. Fraser adverted to St. Paul being advised not to adventure himself into a theater, and said he (the Bishop of Manchester) was the first bishop of the Church of England, if not the first bishop of the Christian Church, who had ever addressed a congregation in a theater. He then remarked upon the proper dignity of the acting profession, and observed that the Puritan attempt to abolish theaters altogether was followed by a violent reaction in the shape of the immoral plays of the Restora-tion. He did not want to abolish the theater, but to purify it and make it a harmless instrument of recreation. with such illustrious names as Macready, Charles Kea and Miss Helen Fauciti before him, he did not think th stage should necessarily be degraded.

Wrapped in a flannel dressing-gown, made gorzeous by cascades of azure velvet, his head covered with accumeroidered smoking-cap, his blue eyes sparkling with all their old vivacity, the veteran comedian, Charles Mathe vs. taiks thus: "Tais talk of the degeneracy of the drama is all humbug. It is an old stery, and is about as true as most old stories. I am fired of hearing of the model casts of times gone by. I recollect them well enough, and very good they were; but things are done quite as well now. The drama of any period is its pro duct just as much as its architecture, painting, or music."
From top to bottom of the actor's house the walls are himself in the wrong, made his amende in the largest amost generous manner. Mr. Mr. Mathews has finished the second volume of his autobiography.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18 .- The Courier asserts that

the Duke of Edinburch, for domestic reasons, has re-signed the command of Her Majesty's steamship Sultan and is returning to England. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Alfonso Mejia, Joaquin M. Alcalde, Frances Y. Prieto, José M. Iglesia, and Schastian Garcia, members of Iglesias's Cabinet, let for New-York via St. Louis to-day. The object of the

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Hewitt consoles himself with the though that he will not be asked to sign thousands of recommendations for office.

Democratic journals now generally admit the certain success of Hayes. The World's chief anxiety, at present, is about his Cabinet. The question which agitates the country now

is, what effect will the decision of the Tribunal have upon the editor of The Indianapolis Sentinel !

A number of disappointed politicians wreaked their petty spite upon Messrs. Wells and Anderson of the Louisiana Returning Board by sending them caricatury valentines on St. Valentine's Day.

Here is wickedness. The Orange (N. J.) Journal recites the Polton Oregon dispatches, and viciously adds this sole and sufficient comment; "We trust the silty Republicans who voted for 'Tilden and Reform' at the last election will see the point!" John Morrissey has now found something

even worse than a French dictionary. It is the "House hold English" one. He always knew that people who would use such things were sure to come to grief. Here is Wickham out of office, and Tilden not in. Rumors of a nice little political combination

are current in Detroit. The Evening News of that city publishes the following: "A well-authentleated report is current in official circles here that Judge Davis's seat will be tendered to Senator Christiancy of this State. Secretary Chandler is said to be pressing this step with a view to securing the election to the Senatorial vacancy from the present strongly Republican Legislature of this State." Mr. Cronin's nose looms more prominently

than ever. The Washington correspondent of The Cin cinnati Enquirer, expecting an adverse decision in the case of Louisiana, telegraphed last Wednesday: "Cro-nin's illuminated bugle is all that is left. It is large enough to hold the party and Tilden with it, but in the mean time the bridge may cave in by the weight of the eight men who will cross it, leaving seven on the oppo-site bank." Senator Bogy of Missouri has been regarded

as a long-winded but inoffensive old gentleman, whose prosy speeches in the Senate were one of the lesser evils of a popular government. His allusion to Justice Bradles in the Senate on Saturday, however, was worthy of a pot-house politician and deserved the silent contempt with which it was received. Mr. Bogy should confine himself to financial questions, where his harmless vagatics are not likely to achieve so much harm as in his historical comparisons. Here is a paragraph which seems to be timely,

It appeared editorially in The Utica Observer on the evening of Feb. 1: "Prophecy, as Horace Greeley used to remark, is one of the lost arts-as we have discovered to our sorrow in times past. Nevertheless, we venture the prediction that within two weeks' time THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE will have discovered that Mr. Tilden was fairly elected President on the 7th of November, and will be prepared to give his Administration a coy but cordia support." The two weeks have run out. It is only justice to the Democratic press of New-York to mention that in the whole range of the United States it does not have many other donkeys like this one.

The most timely service which Mr. Tilden could render to his party would be a visit to Washington. Perhaps some of the clammy coldness for which he is famous might have a soothing effect upon the perspiring Democratic statesmen. A reporter of The Philadelphia Times called upon the ex-Governor on Friday evening, and sends that paper the following account of his visit: 'His face beamed with smiles, just as it used to in the heat of the canvass when some word of encouragement came to him from the rural districts. He entertained a quiet little dinner party in the Gramercy Park mansion. When asked whether he bad heard the news from Washington, he answered, 'Oh, yes, I bought a new mare this norning and have been trying her in the park this afternoon; she is a fine stepper, and I think I shall prize her very highly.' Whenever the reporter reverted to polivery ingary. Whenever the reporter reverted to pos-ties Mr. Tilden reverted to the new mare, whose qualifi-cations for carrying him through the park grew more and more valuable as the reporter's visit was prolonged. Mr. Tilden said that polities did not trouble his little din-ner party. The guests had not speken of it. He could not be made to say anything about the Tribunal's de-cision."

The claims of Mr. Tilden to the Presidency have had no more persistent advocate than The Philadelphia Times, and this support was all the more valuable is it came from an independent paper. But the Oregon infamy is too offensive a dose for that journal to stomach, and it calls upon Mr. Tilden to make known all the facts in the case, or to stand convicted of corruption. It says: The Oregon dickering to secure a break in the Hayes electors there grows more and more unsightly and offensive as the investigation gets down to the bottom facts. Assuming that the dispatches published during the last few days have been correctly deciphered, they show conclusively that money was wanted to corrupt the Orego electoral college by the purchase of one Republican elector to act with Cronin, and the only difference be tween Oregon and Louisiana is, that attempted debauchtween Oregon and Louisiana is, that accomples decisions, evy failed in Oregon and was successful in Louisiana. Clearly Senator Keily and Col, Peiton will want to be heard from again, to let the nation know whether Mr. Tilden was either directly or indirectly a party to the corrupt negotiation. We judge all men of all parties alike on such issues, and we look for Mr. Tilden's prompt and enophatic vindication in the matter, unless it is to be confessed that such vindication is impossible."

It seemed at one time as if Mr. James G. Belden would prove the truth of the saying, "Wisdom is justified of her children." When the Republicans of Syracuse "spontaneously" nominated him for Mayor, be leclined the doubtful honor, but when he was nominated again he promptly accepted. His letter of declination gives his own opinions of himself, the next batch of which will doubtless be found in his letter This is the first: of acceptance. known that of late I have been the subject of severe attacks, made without doubt for partisan purposes, and that my reputation, which for 20 years I have endeavored to keep untarnished, has been assailed by charges which thus far the courts have failed to establish, and from thus far the courts have falled to establish, and from which I hope to receive a complete vindication. Although your action shows that these charges have not impaired your confidence in my integrity, and might be accepted by me as a sufficient vindication therefrom, yet my adversaries have appealed to the courts for the settlement of the issues between us, and I shall not feel entirely vindicated until upon every charge made against me I shall have obtained the judicial determination of the court in my favor. It seems to me, therefore, that in justice to myself I ought not to allow my unter at present to be used in a political controversy, and thus afford partisans an opportunity to revive and repeat those slanders."

Assemblyman Baker, in a letter to The Troy Times, thus explains the relations of the Superint of Public Works to the Canal Board: "The only duties left to the Canal Board since the new Constitution was adopted are: To adjust the rates of toil; hear appeals from awards made by canal appraisers; appoint col lectors of tolls; designate deposit banks; fix salaries of engineers and appointees under Chapter 385 of the Laws of 1876, and regulate tolls on the Hudson River Railroad oridges. Inasmuch as the Canal Board is a constitutional board, unless the Superintendent of Public Works is a member thereof under the new Constitution, no enactment could make him so. The subject was not therefore mentioned in my bill. The new Constitution does not do away with the Canal Board, but it is to-day a board legalized by the Constitution, and it is held by Gov. Robuson and others that the new officer is a member of that board, having one vote therein. The board has no control whatever over the practical workings, the manage nent of ordinary or extraordinary repairs, nor the disbursements on account of the canals. The Governor bursements on account of the cannas, the Government of the Canal Board, under the following language of the new Constitution: "The Superintendent of Public Works shall perform all the duties of the Canal Commissioner and Board of Canal Commissioners." Many of our State officers hold the same opinion." The sentiments expressed by Republican

journals in the hour of an almost assured triumph are significant. Without an exception they demand of Gov. Hayes an honest, economical and reform administration. This desire is well presented in the following remarks of The Boston Journal: "There is no doubt whatever, should President Hayes be inaugurated, that he will seek to make a new departure, and his great strength will lie in the fact that he will be entirely independent of managing politicians, who shake a warning finger at even Presidents and talk of a redicction. With Mr. Evarts as Secretary of State, George W. McCrary Attorney-General, ex-Gov. Brown of Tennessee and others, a cabinet could be constructed which would command the support of the country. It is very evident that there will be a reconstruction of parties at no distant day, whatever may be the result of the Presidential contest. With the election of Mr. Hayes we believe that we shall see civil service reform practically luangurated without any fuss or nonsense Officers of the civil service, like covered with thousands of drawings, etchings, and cugravings. Many of the drawings were made by young
Charles Mathews when he went abroad with Lord "Blesinton" to study the architecture of Italy—a tour made
famous by his challenge of Count D'Orsay, who, feeling